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BNA
vol 5.

To the Medical Society, Boston

from

The Rev. John Strickman D.D.

inland

Ms. A. 1. 1. 1.

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A S U R V E Y

OF THE

MICROCOSME

Societati Medice Abredonensi

Donum

OR THE

Rev. Jo. Strachan.

ANATOMY of the BODIES

OF

MAN and WOMAN

WHEREIN

The SKIN, VEINS, NERVES, MUSCLES, BONES, SINEWS,
and LIGAMENTS thereof are Accurately Delineated, and so disposed by Pasting, as that each
PART of the said BODIES, both inward and outward, are exactly Represented.

USEFUL FOR ALL

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PAINTERS, &c.

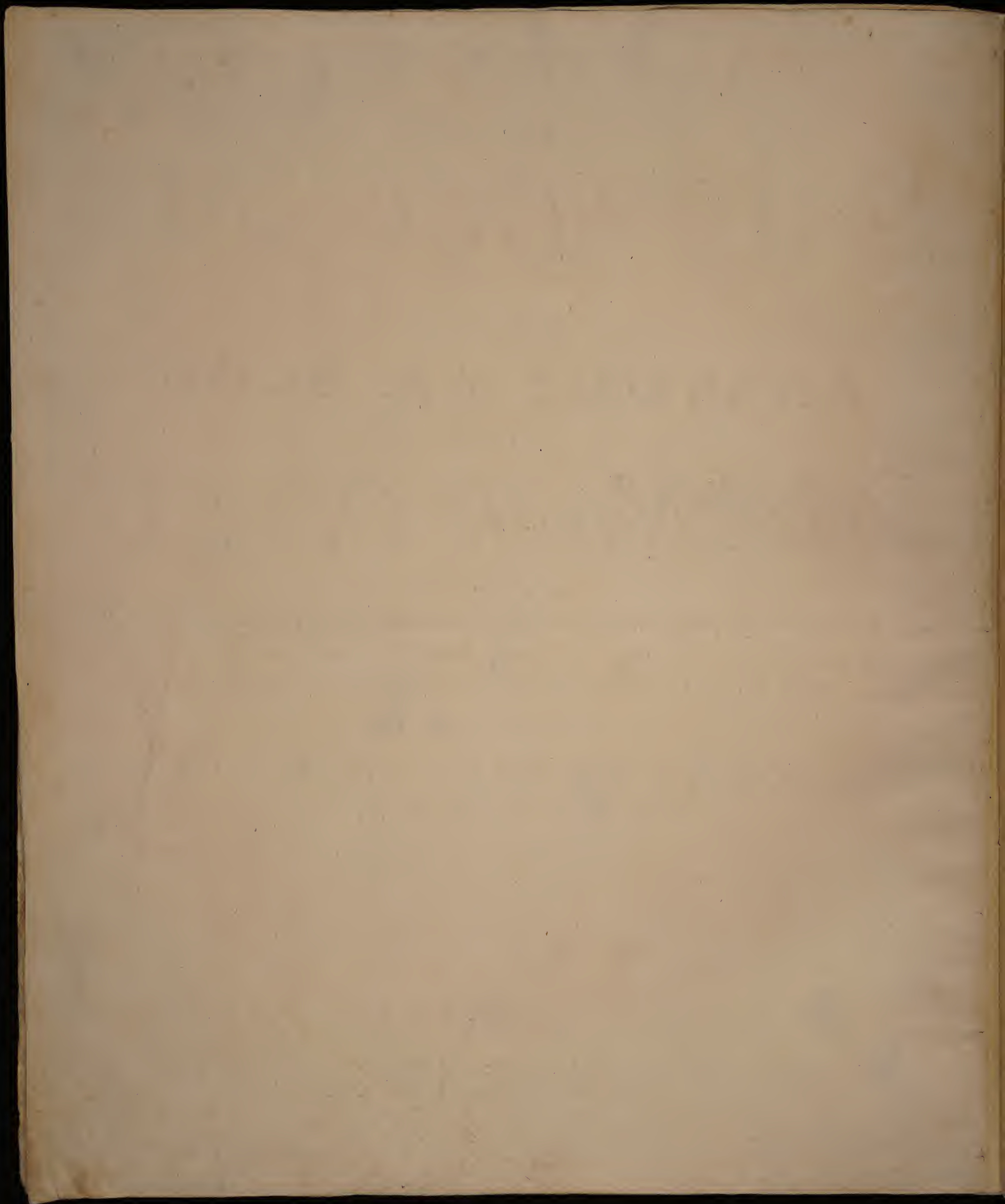
By MICHAEL SPAHER of Tyrol, and REMILINUS.

Englised by JOHN IRETON, Chyrurgeon.

LONDON.

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1805
1860
176



A View of Humane Bodies. And first the Figures B A on the left hand, Representing the Skin with its Vessels or Veins under it.

FIGURE A.
 a The outward ingular Veins climbing outwardly the hinder part of the head, and inwardly entering the mouth;
 b A branch hereof to the cheek and nose.
 c The Forehead vein joynd to the other of the other side.
 d The veins of the Temples.
 e The vein of the Ear.

f g Branches from the Axillary.
 f The Head vein.
 g The Liver vein.
 h The middle vein, made of the branches of the head and liver veins.
 i Branches of the liver vein, dispersed through the palm of the hand.
 k k The Muscle vein.
 l Veins reaching to the Breasts
 m m Smal veins coming from

the branches of the hollow vein.
 m Branches climbing from the Epigastric vein.
 opr The inward Crural vein, or the Saphena.
 o Branches from the afore said veins, reaching unto the Lesk.
 p Branches of the same vein, running on the inside of the Thigh.
 q The inner Leg vein, called Tibialis or Poplaris.

r The Saphena.
 / The head vein by the Thumb
 t The Spleen vein by the little finger.
 u The outward branch of the Crural vein.
 x The Calf vein.
 y The Hip vein.

the Head: or Vena puppis.
 b The mediane, as in Fig. A b
 c The division of the same, where its branches are mingled with others in the back of the hand.
 d The Head vein, as in Fig. A f
 e Its branches by the Wrist which irrigate the whole back of the hand.
 f Its branch in the thumb, often times opened for the Head vein.

g The Milt vein.
 n The outward Crural vein, made of the branch of the middle and Liver veins.
 h b Circles of the muscle-vein
 i The veins of the Sholders.
 k A branch on the side of the Breast.
 l Divers branches from the Loin veins.
 m Veins coming from the outer branch of the hollow veins to the muscles

and skin of the Buttock
 n A branch from the outer Crural vein to the Hipps.
 o Branches rising upward by the hinder part of the thigh.
 p The inward Crural vein as in Fig. A. q.
 q The inward Ham vein as in Fig. A. q.

FINIS.

A Dissection of Humane Bodies. Visio Prima.

The first Table in the first Visio, Fig. A. represents
 a c The Head, a c b The hairy scalp.
 a The fore part of the Head.
 b The Crown of the Head.
 c The hinder part of the Head.
 d The Temples. e The Ear.
 * The Forehead. * f g i The Face.
 f The Cheek-ball.
 g The Cheek-puff.
 h The upper lip. i The Chin
 k The neck.
 l The hollow of the neck.
 m m The Patel bones.
 n The Chest or pit in the Chest.
 o p q r The Fingers.
 o The Thumb.
 p The Fore finger.
 q The middle finger.
 r The Ring finger.
 s The Little finger:
 t The bending of the Arm.
 u z i The Trunk of the Body.
 n x y z The whole Chest.
 u u The breast. x x The Ribbs.
 y y The breast or Papps.
 z The Duggs or Nipples of the Breasts.
 a The Trench of the Heart.
 This part is appointed for the mouth of the Stomach.
 a d e i The lower belly.
 a The right Hypochondria; or præcordia. The outward Liver. Remedies applied to this place.
 b The left Hypochondria.
 b The Epigastric, or upper part of the lower Belly.
 A The Navil, or root of the belly.
 e e The sides.
 f The Water-course.
 g g The Flancks. h h The Lesk
 i The region of Mans and Womens privities.
 k k The fore part of the Thigh. where Capping Glasses are applied to bring down Womens Courses.
 l The Whirl-bone of the Knee.
 m The Knee. n The Leg.
 o The instep. p The instep.
 q The utter Anckle.
 r s t u x The Toes, or fingers of the foot.

Bus externus. Also k.
 r The first extender of the foot called Gastrocnemius internus. Also p.
 s The second extender of the Foot called Gastrocnemius externus. Also q.
 t y y The extender of the toes.
 u The first bender of the Foot called Tibens anticus.
 x The 2d. bender of the Foot, called Peroneus 1.
 y y The tendons of the toes.
 z A tranverse ligament above the Foot.
 b The second extender of the thigh, called Gluteus medius.
 l Part of the first muscle extending the thigh, called Gluteus major.
 n o The extender of the instep.
 r The first bender of the toes.
 * The 2d. bender of the Leg, called Gracilis.
 s The second bender of the toes called Flexor magnus.
 t The third bender of the foot, called Peroneus secundus.
 u The head of the thigh.
 x The first Circunactor, or the muscle leading the thigh about call'd Obturator internus
 y The muscle called Cruralis.
 z The thigh bone.
 a The fore part of the Leg.
 b The fore part of the Brace.
 c A ligament placed between the bone of the Leg and the Brace.
 d d Bone-bound muscles, a a The Pectoral muscles.
 b The lesser Saw muscle.
 c The greater Saw muscle.
 d d The Intercoastal muscles outwards to which the inward are joynd
 e e The bare Ribbs without flesh.
 k n q The broad muscle, under which lyeth
 f The fourth muscle of the bone Hyoides.
 h The first muscle of the bone Hyoides.
 b The first muscle of the Jaw.
 i The muscle of the bone Hyoides under the Chin.
 k The grinding muscle, or second of the Jaw.
 l The muscle of the upper Lip.
 m The temporal muscle.
 n The Forehead-muscle.
 o The Almons of the Ears.
 p q Two beginnings of the seventh muscle of the Head.
 r s The second muscle of the Arm, called Deltoides.
 t The second muscle of the Cubit called Brachialis.
 u The first muscle of the Cubit called Biceps.
 v u The first muscle bending the neck, called Longus.
 z The 2d. incliner of the wand
 a The second muscle bending the Wrist.
 b The first incliner of the wand.
 c The muscle in the palm of the hand.
 d Its Tendon divided.
 e The tranverse Ligament of the Hand or Wrist.
 f The first bender of the four Fingers.
 g g The Tendons of the same, separated from the muscle.
 h The second bender of the four Fingers.
 i The tendons of the same, perforating the rest.
 j The implantation of those

Tendons.
 b The bender of the thumb.
 i The bone of the Sholder bared.
 k The Short muscle of the cubit, or the second extender.
 l The 5th extender of the cubit.
 m The round incliner of the wand.
 n Benders of the Wrist.
 o A Ligament in the midst betwixt the elbo and the wand.
 p The first supinator of the wand.
 r The first Pronator of the wand, called Quadratus.
 s The wormy muscles.
 t Certain benders of the thumb.
 Of the veins. Fig. C 1.
 o a * r The hollow vein.
 o a * The ascending trunk of the hollow vein.
 b p r The descending trunk of the same.
 c c Roots of the Port vein.
 d The trunk of the port vein cut asunder.
 e e e Roots of the hollow vein in the Liver.
 a The midrif veins cut asunder.
 a The orifice of the hollow vein gaping into the Heart.
 b The Crown vein of the Heart.
 i i i i The vein Arxgos, or Non-paril.
 m m m The Intercoastal veins by the Arxgos.
 n The division of the hollow vein into 2 subclavian trunks near the Jugulum under the Breast-bone.
 o The upper Intercoastal vein by the sides.
 q The subclavian branch tending unto the Arm, called by some Axillaris.
 p p The descending Mammary vein into the right muscle of the Abdomen. x x in this Figure cut asunder to avoid entangling.
 r The upper Chest vein.
 s The lower Chest vein.
 * t The external vein of the arm, called Cephalica.
 * The upper muscle descending Ascending, called by some Humeraria.
 u The Basilica in the right hand called Hepatica.
 x x Branches whereof the first coming from the head vein, and the 2d. from the Liver, joyning together make the middle vein, or Median.
 z z A branch of the head vein by the little finger.
 a a A branch of the Liver vein, divided somewhat deeper.
 b A branch of the Liver vein to the thumb.
 c c The inner Jugular vein.
 d d The external Jugular vein divided, whereof certain branches are employed to the face.
 e The Fore-head vein.
 f The branch of the Jugular, reaching to the Face.
 g The 2d. and 3d. union of the inner Jugulars, with the sinus of the Brain.
 h The first sinus of the brain.
 i The fourth sinus or hollowness of the Brain.
 k The subdivision of the outer Jugular.
 l The third sinus of the brain.
 + The second sinus of the brain.
 f f The fatty veins Adiposa.

g m The kidney veins Emulgent.
 h i k The loyn vein. Lom-l baris.
 The upper muscle vein.
 n n Circles of the Emulgent, by the kidneys.
 o The Ureter proceeding from the kidney.
 p p The right and left Spermatick vein.
 + The middle muscle vein.
 r The division of the trunk of the hollow vein, descending at the 4th rack-bone of the loins into the Iliac branches.
 The holy veins.
 The Iliack bifurcated into an outer marked t u, and an inner marked t *.
 u A propagation of the Iliack unites, with its branch in the progress or going forward.
 x x x x The Epigastric cut asunder.
 y y The small Sciatick vein.
 z The Crural vein, here also the inward and outward muscle vein joyns.
 a The Trunk of the Calf vein, and its division.
 b The outer branch of the Calf vein, whose under propagation goeth towards the brace and its upper, to the Leg bone, and so minglet it self with the circles of the Ham vein.
 c A branch of the Ham-vein, which watereth the whole foot.
 d The great Sciatick vein, (proouting from the inward trunk of the Calf vein) about the muscle of the Calf of the Leg.
 e The Saphena spread over the top of the Foot, and is in its passage to the great Toe diversly divided.
 f The inward branch of the calf vein by the back part of the Leg.
 g The conjunction of the Ham-vein with the Calf vein.
 Of the Arteries. Fig. C. 2.
 o l r The great Arterie.
 n The orifice of the great Arterie with the crown arterie gaping into the left Ventricle of the Heart.
 n o The ascending trunk.
 o The division of this trunk into subclavian branches.
 * * The upper Chest arterie from which the upper intercoastal Arteries proceed.
 o p p The Mammary descending unto the Navil.
 q q Muscula, or a branch attaining to the backward muscles of the neck.
 * The Scapular Arteries.
 d The lower Chest Arterie between * and l, its inward branches reaching to the arm-pits but its outward is the shoulder-artery.
 * u The Axillary artery.
 a a Two branches of the axillary artery
 These branches go to the hand
 c The neck artery which attaineth the skull through the processes of the rack-bone.
 b The Carotis, or sleepy artery
 f g The division of the sleepy arteries.
 k k The wonderful net in the foremost ventricles of the brain.

k t The trunk of the great artery descending.
 m m m The lower intercoastal arteries.
 l The original of the Caliacal branches which is divided into right and left branches
 n Certain Circles of the left branches, chiefly about the upper part of the Stomack
 o Circles of the same branch to the Milt.
 4 Circles of the right branch to the hollow part of the Liver and the neighbouring parts.
 p r r The right and left Stomack and Kall artery.
 s s The mesenterical arteries.
 * The arteries of the midrif.
 f f The fatty arteries.
 g m The arteries of the kidneys
 n n Certain branches of arteries in the Kidnies.
 o The Spermatical arteries.
 r The bifurcation of the great artery into two iliac trunks
 f The arteries called Sacrae, or Holy.
 t t The subdivision of the iliac trunk, where the lesser inner branch makes the Muscula inferior: but the outward runneth towards the foot and sprinkleth its branches therein.
 x x The Epigastrick arterie climbing upward joyns its branches about the region of the Navil, with the arterie of the papps.
 z ag The utter iliac or crural branch &c. The other branches not marked in this Fig. retain the names of the veins set out in the former figure.
 Figure D.
 This figure D is by the Graver unadvisedly cut fromwards, except the roots of the hollow and port veins sprinkled through the Liver, which are plac'd as they ought
 Further, This figure represents the Veins and Arteries as they are joynd together throughout the whole Body.
 a * p The hollow vein.
 a The ascending trunk of the hollow vein.
 * The midrif veins.
 l The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
 c c c Branches of the Gate-vein dispersed through the Parenchyma of the Liver.
 d The trunk of the Gate-vein cut asunder.
 e e e e Branches of the hollow vein in the Liver.
 f The fatty veins and arteries.
 g The Emulgent veins and arteries.
 h i k l The Loyn veins and arteries.
 l m The Ureter cut asunder.
 m The dilatation of the vessels in the Kidney.
 n The distribution of the vessels through the Kidney.
 o The Spermatical arteries and their original.
 p The Spermatical vein, which ariseth from the Emulgeat at the letter g.
 q The original of the arteries which are led to the Intestines by the Mesenteric. Here cut asunder.

The division of the great arterie and hollow vein into branches.
 The holy Veins and arteries.
 Or Sacrae.
 t The division of the right Iliack branch into an outward and inward branch.
 u Muscula superior, or the upper muscle vein.
 x The Epigastrick vein and arterie; here cut asunder which about the Navil meets with the pap veins and arteries.
 y Muscula inferior, or the lower muscle.
 z The Calf vein divided into three branches, with its arterie descending even to the end of the Foot.
 a The distribution of the Calf vein. b The great Sciatick.
 c Branches from the great sciatick vein, d The Ham vein.
 e The Saphena, which is opened by the Ankle.
 f A production of the Calf vein.
 g The conjunction and union of the Ham and Calf veins.
 h The mouth of the hollow vein gaping into the Heart.
 i i i i Branches from the vein Non-paril.
 l The hole of the great Arterie divided from the Heart
 l l The descending trunk of the great arterie.
 m m m The intercoastal branches.
 n The ascending trunk of the great arterie.
 o The ascending hollow vein.
 p The Mammary, above which the outward Jugular is.
 o q The subclavian branch at q. Some call it Axillaris.
 s The chest veins and arteries.
 f A branch along the side of the Chest spent chiefly into the broad muscle.
 t t The Head vein, or Cephalica
 u The Basilica, or Liver vein.
 x x Branches forming the Median, whereof one is opened for the Head vein, the other for the Liver vein, the middle vein or median.
 z z A branch to the little finger.
 a a The division of the Liver branch or Basilica.
 b A branch nourishing the skin.
 The inward Jugular, with the sleepy arterie.
 d a The outward Jugular vein.
 t The meeting together of the Jugulars.
 f e Propagations to the hinder most part of the Head.
 l The sinus of the Dura mater.
 i The fourth sinus of the Dura mater.
 k The wonderful net out of the sleepy arteries.
 Of the Bones and Sinews. Fig. E
 E The forehead bone.
 a The Yoak bone
 b The upper Jaw bone.
 c The lower Jaw bone.
 i 2 3, &c. The Rack bones of the Spine, 28. which are 7 of the neck, 12 of the Chest, 5 of the Loyns, the Holy bone 4 or 6.
 d The Coller bones.
 e The sholder blades.
 f The top of the sholder, and

upper process of the sholder blade.
 g The bone of the arm, or Humerus.
 h The lower bone of the cubit, or the Ell.
 i The upper bone of the Cubit or Wand. k The Wrist the after-wrist or Palm of the hand. m The fingers.
 + The Breast bone.
 * The Cartilage, call'd Emphauis.
 p p p p The 7 true Ribbs in the upper Rack bones of the Chest.
 q q q q The 5 false Ribbs in the lower 5 Spondils of the back.
 r The Holy bone, made of 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 Bones.
 s The extremity of the Holy bone, called Coccyx or Rump with its Cartilage.
 t u x Bones opposite to the Holy bone.
 t The Haunch bone or Ilium
 u The Hip bone, or Coxendix
 x The Share bone or Os pubis
 y The thigh.
 z The great process of the thigh.
 a The lesser process of the thigh.
 b The Whirl bone of the Thigh.
 c The inward greater bone of the Leg.
 d The outward lesser bone of the Leg or the Brace.
 e The Anckles or processes of the Leg, the innermost the outermost at f t these the Heel.
 g The Boat bone, or Os Naviculare.
 h The toes of the Foot.
 i The after Wrist, or sole of the Foot.
 k The wrist made of 7 bones whereof 4 have names and toes.
 Nature hath placed small bones (like as may be seen) called moides, or Seed bones.
 Of the Nerves.
 a Sheweth the Nerves deduced from the marrow of the Skull, with the and after-brain.
 b The length of the marrow (included within the the rack bones, and the ly bone) covered with membrane.
 o n n n c c Nerves produced from thence, and pass through the bones; come out are cut off.
 a The marrow within its as it is divided into filaments
 e A Nerve boring its way through the rack bones, and coming out, makes the C Nerve.
 f The membrane (investing the marrow) opened and laid on the sides.
 m n o p q r Nerves out of the rack bones of the Neck
 b The upper Spondils of the C. attaining the Hand, and called Brachiales.
 m The first Nerve of the Arm.
 n The 2d. o The third Nerve of the Arm. p the 4th q the 5th r 6th. o o the Intercoastal nerves from the rack-bone of the chest cut asunder.
 n n Nerves out of the

FIGURE B.

B The Navil. a a The white line
 b b The oblique muscles descending to the lower belly.
 c c The Fibres of those descending muscles.
 * * The production of the rim of the belly.
 d d Muscles descending obliquely.
 e e The right muscles.
 f f f The right Interfections.
 g g The pyramidal muscles.
 h h The tranversal muscles.
 i i The Glandules call'd Prostatas.
 a The second muscle of the Leg
 b The 8th. muscle of the thigh.
 c Part of the sixth muscle of the thigh. These 3 on the other side are marked with k k k.
 l o l The first or longest bender of the Leg. Also e d.
 m The 4th extender of the Leg, or the right muscle. Also i.
 n The first extender of the Leg called Membranosus. Also f g.
 p The 3d extender of the Leg, called Pabius internus. Also m.
 q The second extender of the Leg, or the muscle call'd Va-

Branches from the Axillary.
 The Head vein.
 The Liver vein.
 The middle vein, made of the branches of the head and liver veins.
 Branches of the liver vein, dispersed through the palm of the hand.
 The Muscle vein.
 Veins reaching to the Breasts
 Smal veins coming from

the branches of the hollow vein.
 Branches climbing from the Epigastric vein.
 The inward Crural vein, or the Saphena.
 Branches from the afore said veins, reaching unto the Lesk.
 Branches of the same vein, running on the inside of the Thigh.
 The inner Leg vein, called Tibialis or Poplaris.

The Saphena.
 The head vein by the Thumb
 The Spleen vein by the little finger.
 The outward branch of the Crural vein.
 The Calf vein.
 The Hip vein.

the Head: or Vena puppis.
 The mediane, as in Fig. A b
 The division of the same, where its branches are mingled with others in the back of the hand.
 The Head vein, as in Fig. A f
 Its branches by the Wrist which irrigate the whole back of the hand.
 Its branch in the thumb, often times opened for the Head vein.

The Milt vein.
 The outward Crural vein, made of the branch of the middle and Liver veins.
 Circles of the muscle-vein
 The veins of the Sholders.
 A branch on the side of the Breast.
 Divers branches from the Loin veins.
 Veins coming from the outer branch of the hollow veins to the muscles

and skin of the Buttock
 A branch from the outer Crural vein to the Hipps.
 Branches rising upward by the hinder part of the thigh.
 The inward Crural vein as in Fig. A. q.
 The inward Ham vein as in Fig. A. q.

bones of the loins to the muscles of the paunch, out of which the 1st, second and 3d nerves of the knee. The fourth and thickest crural nerve, proceeding from the coalition of the nerves out of the holy bone. The division of the 4th Crural nerve into the ham nerves. The branches of its outward trunk. The inward branch of the same trunk under the skin, replenishing the Calf of the leg. Another inward branch under the skin, creeping along the inside of the leg. The remainders of the nerves spent in the fore part of the foot.

Second Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents the woman.

The forehead. *b* The eye. The nose. The mouth shut with the upper and lower lip. The neck. The throat. The top of the shoulder. The Arm. *i* The elbow. The Cubit. *l* The ell. The Wrist. The after-wrist or palm of the hand. *oo* The shoulder blades. The back. *aaqq* The spine of the Back. *r* The arm-hole. The loins or region of the dneys. The place of the hipps where we apply remedies for Sciatica. The place of the holy bone. The place of the rump. The buttocks. The back part of the thigh. The ham. The calf of the leg. The foot. The utter ankle and heel. The flow of the foot. *d* The sole of the foot.

Two following Figures skart-skin, the skin, the fleshy pannicle are removed.

Figure B.

The skull bared. The two pair of the muscles of the head, or the two Sphæri. The first muscle of the head, called *Splenius*. The second muscle of the head blade, called *Cucullaris* or the Monks hood, or *musculus* the table muscle. The second muscle of the head, called *Deltoides*. The 4th muscle of the arm, the greater round muscle. The spine muscle. The muscle of the Cubit's extender. The muscle of the arm, called *Suprascapularis inferior*. The muscle of the muscle called *extender, Longus*. The third muscle of the Cubit's short muscle. The fourth muscle of the arm. The long muscle of the wand. The first bender of the wrist. The upper extender of the hand composed of a double muscle. The lower extender of the wrist. The transverse ligament of the hand. The first extender of the four fingers. The second extender of the four fingers. Their tendons. The second extender of the four fingers. *a* Its tendons. The first extender of the quamb.

6 The fourth extender of the four fingers. *ff* The third muscle of the shoulder blades, called *Schomboides*. *t* The seventh muscle of the head, called *Mastoides*. *u* The fourth muscle of the shoulder blade, or the heaver. *x* The back saw, or the fourth muscle of the chest. *y* The third muscle of the neck or transversal. *zz* The muscles of the back, a little bunching out. *aa* *bb* The fourth muscle of the arm, or *Latissimus*. *cc* The first muscle of the thigh, or the first author of the buttocks. *d* The third bender of the leg, called *Semi-nervosus*. *e* The fourth bender of the leg, called *Biceps*. *f* The fifth muscle of the leg, called *Semi-membranosus*. *g* The second extender of the leg, or *Vastus internus*. *b* The third extender of the leg, called *Vastus externus*. *i* The cavity in which the Crural vessels pass through. *k* *Gastrocnemius internus*, also in the figure *Ck*. *l* *Gastrocnemius externus*, also in the figure *Cl*. *m* The heel, also in the figure *Cn*. *n* The third bender of the toes, or the second.

Figure C.

CC The back saw, or the 4th muscle of the chest. *aa* The lower back saw, or 1st muscle of the chest. *bb* *bb* The first muscle of the head, or the splinters. *cc* The upper oblique muscles or fifth pair of the head. *ee* The lower oblique muscles, or the sixth pair. *dd* The greater right muscles or the third pair. *ff* The transverse process of the first rack bone of the neck. *gg* The process of the second rackbone of the neck. *h* The fourth muscle of the neck, called *Spinatus*. *i* The second muscle of the back, called *Longissimus*. *l* The sixth muscle of the chest called *Sacrolumbaris*. *l* The outward intercostal muscles. *m* The ribs naked. *nn* Part of the oblique muscle of the paunch descending. *oo* Part of the muscles of the paunch. *pp* Part of the overthwart muscles. *q* The first muscle of the back, called *Quadratus*, under which lies the third of the back, called *Sacer*, or holy. *y* The 4th muscle of the back, or *Semi-spinatus*. *ff* The extender of the thigh, called *Gluteus minor*. *t* The back of the haunch bone bared. *u* A membranous ligament occupying the perforation of the share bone. *x* The fleshy pouch adhering to the compassing muscle of the thigh. *y* The muscle leading the thigh about, or the *Obturator externus*. *z* Part of the third extender of the thigh. *a* The second up-lifter of the thigh. *b* The first bender of the thigh, called *Lumbalis*. *c* *Vastus externus*, or the second extender of the leg. *d* The fifth extender of the thigh, called *Triceps*. *e* The fifth bender of the leg, called *Semi-membranosus*.

f Part of the second extenders of the leg. *g* The seat of the bone of the thigh bared. *b* The muscles moving the leg obliquely, called *Po-plytavis*. *i* The first brace muscle, or second bender of the foot. *n* The four wormy muscles. *o* The backside of the shoulder blade bared. *pp* The four muscles of the blade, or heaver. *q* The third ligament of the shoulder joint. *r* Part of the Monks hood. *s* The upper *Suprascapular*. *t* The greater round. *u* The shorter incliner of the wand. *x* The second extender of the thumb. *y* A ligament betwixt the ell and the wand. *zz* The bone-bound muscles.

Figure D.

D The skull. *a* The temple bone, called *Squamiformis*. *b* The fore part of the head. *c* The space between the nostrils. *d* The lower jaw bone. *e* The orb of the eye. *ff* The 30 rack bones of the spines. *gg* The shoulder blades. *h* The bone of the arm, called *Brachialis*. *i* The wand. *k* The ell, or cubit. *lm* The after wrist or *Metacarpium*. *m* The wrist, or brachiale. *nn* The true and false ribs. *o* The holy bone. *pp* *qq* The hip bones. *pp* The haunch bones. *qq* The huckle bones of the share bones, which cannot here be demonstrated. *r* The thigh bone. *s* The shin bone, or bone of the leg. *t* The brace bone. *u* The metapodium or after-wrist of the foot.

The third Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,

A The belly of a woman great with child, near about the time of her deliverance. *a* The nipples or breasts. *bb* *gg* The privities opened. *b* The woman's yard. *d* *e* The skiny caruncles. *o* The orifice of the womb or hole of the cleft. *ff* The mount of Venus. *g* Hymen, a membrane, the lock of Virginity.

Figure B.

a The breast. *B* The breast flayed. *t* The greater glandule to the breasts. *cc* Diverse lesser glandules. *d* Veins through these glandules.

Figure C.

a The spoon of the heart. *bb* The ribs bared. *c* The stomach. *d* The liver. *e* The guts. *ff* The share bones. *g* A cartilage growing between the shares bones. *h* The bladder of urine. *iii* The umbilick vessels. *k* The navil. *C* The womb great with child, with the after birth which we have opened or dissected. *l* The fore part of the neck of the womb. *m* *m* *m* The thickness of the womb. *nn* *o* *o* The hollownes of the womb.

p The part of the womb to which the cake liver is growing. *qq* A line distinguishing the bosom of the womb. *rr* The after-birth of the infant. *s* The membrane *Chorion* encompassing the infant. *ttt* Vessels dispersed in this membrane. *u* The liver of the womb. *xx* The humors detained in the membranes of the infant. *yy* The conjunction of the umbilical vessels as they are compassed with their coat resembling a gut. *zz* The membrane *Amnios*, or innermost coat. *a* The infant ready almost to be born, demonstrated in its posture.

The fourth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a The cake of the womb in the *Chorion*. *b* The outside of the *Chorion*. *c* The inside of the *Chorion*. *d* The collection of the umbilical vessels. *ee* The outside of the *Amnios*. *ff* The inside of the *Amnios*. *gg* The umbilical vessels. *h* The knot in the umbilical vessels. *i* *i* The infant bowed together, and sitting in the womb.

The fifth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a An Embryo of twelve daies. *b* The umbilical vessels cut asunder. *c* Their entrance at the navil.

Of the eye.

The sixth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,

abb *i* The eye. *b* The greater or inner corner of the eye, where are the weeping caruncles, and the two holes, or passages. *b* The lesser or external angle of the eye. *cc* The white of the eye. *d* The moveable ey lid, or the upper ey lid. *e* The immoveable ey lid, or the lower ey lid. *f* The apple of the eye, with the rainbow. *gg* *Tarfi*, or the comb. *hh* The hairs of the ey lids. *i* The hollownes of the upper ey lid. *k* The ey brows. *l* The hollownes of the under ey lid. *Amm* The right muscles of the eyes. *nn* The fat between these muscles. *no* *o* *o* The optick nerves cut asunder. *p* The meeting together of the optick nerves. The other letters are explained in the first Table.

Figure B.

B The utmost coat, called *Anapana*. *aaa* The vessels of this coat. *bb* The hairy processes.

Figure C.

C The horny coat, called *Cornea*. *aa* The several vessels dispersed through the coat. *bb* The apple, the black, or window of the eye. *cc* The rainbow, or crown in the eye.

Figure D.

D The grapy coat, called *Uvea*. *a* The hole in the grapy coat, where the apple is.

Figure E.

E The upper optick nerve

stretched out. *E* The under optick nerve cloathed in his membranes.

Figure F.

F The thin Meninx clothing the nerve. *a* The Christalline humor. *b* The ciliar ligament. *c* The glassy humor.

Figure G.

What the former Figures have shewed each part, this explaineth and set-eth down together. *G* The Christalline humor. *a* The glassy humor. *b* The watry humor. *cc* The utmost coat, called *Adnata*. *d* The shady part of the horny coat. *e* The brighter part of the horny coat. *f* The grapy coat. *g* The netaipe coat, called *Retina*. *bb* The fat between the muscles. *i* The optick nerve clothed with both the membraies. *kk* The two right muscles. *ll* The other two right muscles. *m* The oblique muscles.

Of the Ear.

The seventh Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,

A The Ear. *a* *a* *f* *g* The outward Ear. *a* *a* The circumference of the ear, called *Helix*. *c* The interior swelling of the ear, called *Antelix*. *c* The boat of the outward ear. *d* The he-goat, in this part there grow hairs. *e* The cavity of the ear, which is next unto the hole of hearing, called *Alvearium*. *g* The lap of the ear. *f* The part opposite hereto.

Figure B.

Bhd The stony bone. *a* The appendix of the temple bone, called *Styloides*. *c* The hole of hearing. *efg* The drum head. *e* The small membrane of the drum head, unto which the three bones of the organ of hearing, as the hammer, the anvil, the stirrop and the bony ring are set about. *f* The cavity of the tympane or drum head. *g* A muscle in the tympane or drum head. *b* Three little burrows, or holes of the two cavities. *i* *i* The labyrinth, in which are divers chambers. *k* The snailshell in the stony bone. *ll* The cavities dissected of the stony bone.

The eighth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

The snailshell with the labyrinth.

The ninth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

The three bones of the organ of hearing joynd together, and shewed on the the contrary side.

The tenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

The three bones of hearing taken asunder, the first called the hammer, the second the Anvil, the third the stirrop.

The eleventh Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a *c* *c* *e* The mesentery. *a* The center of the mesentery, where the vessels are tyed to the rim of the belly. *bb* A glandulous body set for

security under the distribution of the vessels. *ccc* Divers glandules placed in the mesentery. *d* The lower membrane of the kall. *e* A part of the mesentery tying the right guts to the back.

The twelfth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. Figure A. represents,

AAab The mouth spard open that the inward cavity and chops may be seen. *AA* The cheek puff. *a* The nose. *b* The palate. *cccc* The teeth. *d* The *Gargareon*. *e* The after tongue. *ff* The gullet. *g* The tongue, beneath which may farther be seen. *** The bone *Hyoides* on the forehead. *†* The cavity of the foreteeth where under the tongue lies the notable veins called *Ranivæ*. *b* The chin. *ii* The cartilage of the rough artery. *kk* The recurrent nerves. *ll* Strings of the sixth pair, which joyning together, make the recurrent nerve. *mm* Nerves of the sixth pair. *n* The venal arterie. *o* The arterial vein. *p* A passage from the arterial vein and the great arterie. *b* The ascending trunk of the great arterie, out of which the subclavian branches do arise. *†* The descending trunk of the great arterie. *rr* The sleepey arterie. *ss* Branches of the rough arterie cut asunder. *tt* The hollow vein. *u* The great arterie, or *Aorta magna*. *x* The hole of the hollow vein into the arterie. *y* The right ear of the heart. *z* The left ear. *aybo* The right side of the heart. *aaa* The crown vein and arterie. *** The inward cavity of the right ventricle of the heart, in which the three-pointed flood gates tied to the fleshy parts with their tyes, as also the flood gates *Sigmoides* are to be seen. *c* The point of the heart. *dd* The purse of the heart cut asunder and turned aside.

Figure B.

B The heart cut overthwart. *a* *a* The left ventricle of the heart. *bc* The right ventricle of the heart. *cc* The internal substance of the heart.

Figure C.

C The heart cut according to its length. *a* The right ventricle. *b* The left ventricle.

Figure D.

D The left side of the heart. *** *** Vessels from the crown vessels. *a* The great arterie. *b* The arterial vein. *c* The venal arterie. *d* The hollow vein. Here a part of the substance of the heart being taken away the left ventricle of the heart appeareth: these following letters signifying. *a* The three pointed flood gates placed about the great arterie. *b* Fleshy portions to which the ties of the floodgates are bound. *c* The ties of the floodgates. *d* The internal cavity of the heart. *e* The floodgates *Sigmoides* added to the venal arterie.

Figure E

E The inside of the purse of the heart. *a* The veins of the purse of the heart. *†* The thirteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision. *ac* The overthwart partition, or the midriff. *aa* The membrane or nervous part of the midriff. *bbb* The fleshy part of the midriff. *c* The perforation of the midriff, where through the great arterie and the branch *Azygos* are transmitted. *d* The right perforation through which the hollow vein ascendeth. *e* The left perforation giving way to the gullet. *ff* Two fleshy originals. *gg* Vessels through the *Diaphragma*.

The fourteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

aaa The tongue. *b* The cartilage of the after-tongue. *c* The upper hole of the gullet dissected. *d* The ligament encompassing the throat.

Of the Throattle.

The fifteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a *b* *b* The bone *Hyoides*. *b* *b* The process of the bone *Hyoides*. *ccc* A cartilaginous height where to the bone *Hyoides* and the shield gristle are fastned. *d* The cartilage of the after tongue. *†* The inside of the shield gristle. *ff* The ewregristle. *g* The hinder part of the ring-gristle. *h* Membranes like ties, filling and shutting together the ring of the muscles of the throattle. *i* The muscles of the *Larynx*, or throattle.

The sixteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a The upper side of the muscle of the *Larynx*. *b* The lower side thereof.

The seventeenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

ab *c* The ring gristle. *a* The circular region below the ring gristle. *b* The ring gristle on the side. *c* The internal cavity of the ring gristle.

The eighteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a *b* The ewregristle. *a* One part thereof. *b* The other part thereof.

The nineteenth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

abcd The shield gristle. *a* *a* His upper process. *b* *b* His lower process. *c* His bosome, into which the after-tongue is joynd. *d* His outward face.

The twentieth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a The face of the after tongue regarding the palate. *b* The tip of the after-tongue.

The one and twentieth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a The benders of the four fingers. *b* The prunirendons of the benders of the four fingers cut asunder. *cc* The commixion of those. *d* The first bender of the wrist.

The two and twentieth Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

a The first bender of the toes. *b* The tendon of the great bender of the toes divided. *cc* The commixion of the tendons. *d* The second bender of the toes.

Accuratissima
CORPORIS HUMANI.
 Descriptio.
Inventione Michaelis Spaher, Remelini,
atq; aliorum Anatomie peritiffimorum.
 LONDINI
 Sumptibus J. Moxon.

Vifio Pri



Fac. 7.

Fac. 8.

Fac. 9.

Fac. 10.

Fac. 11.

Fac. 1.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 14.

Fac. 15.

Fac. 16.

Fac. 17.

Fac. 18.

Fac. 19.

Fac. 20.

Fac. 21.

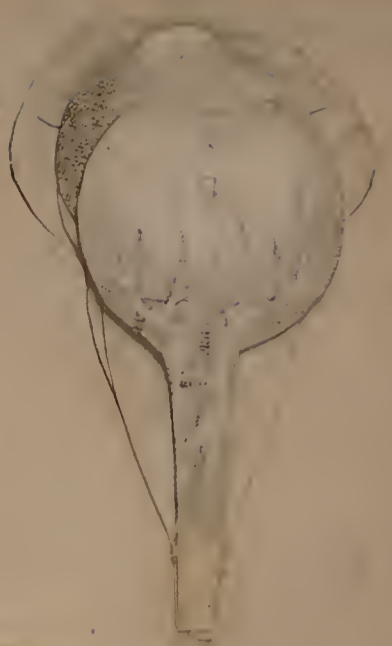
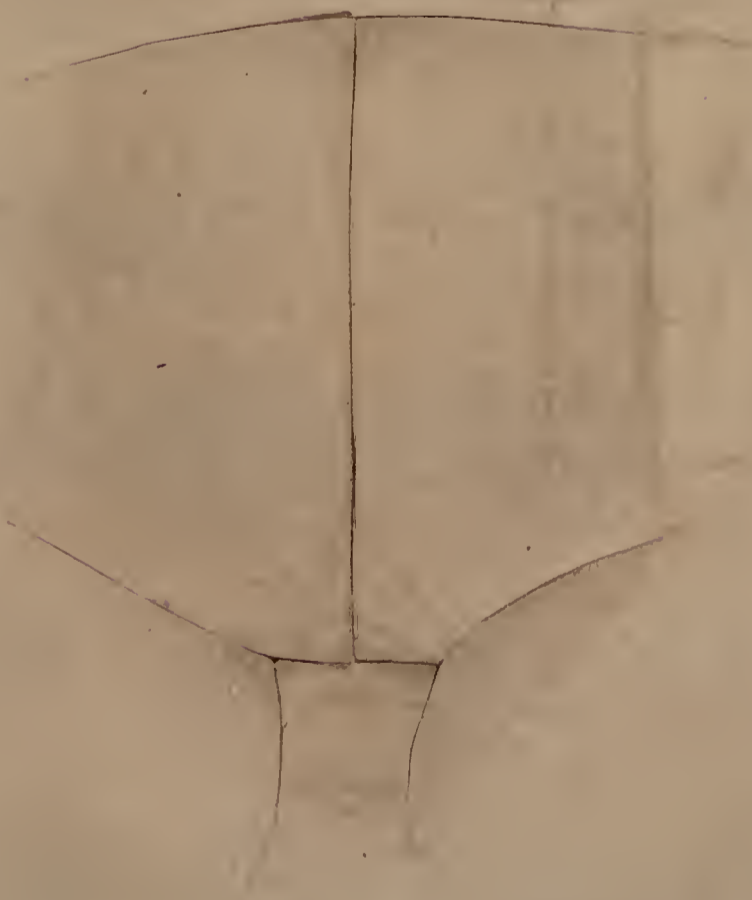
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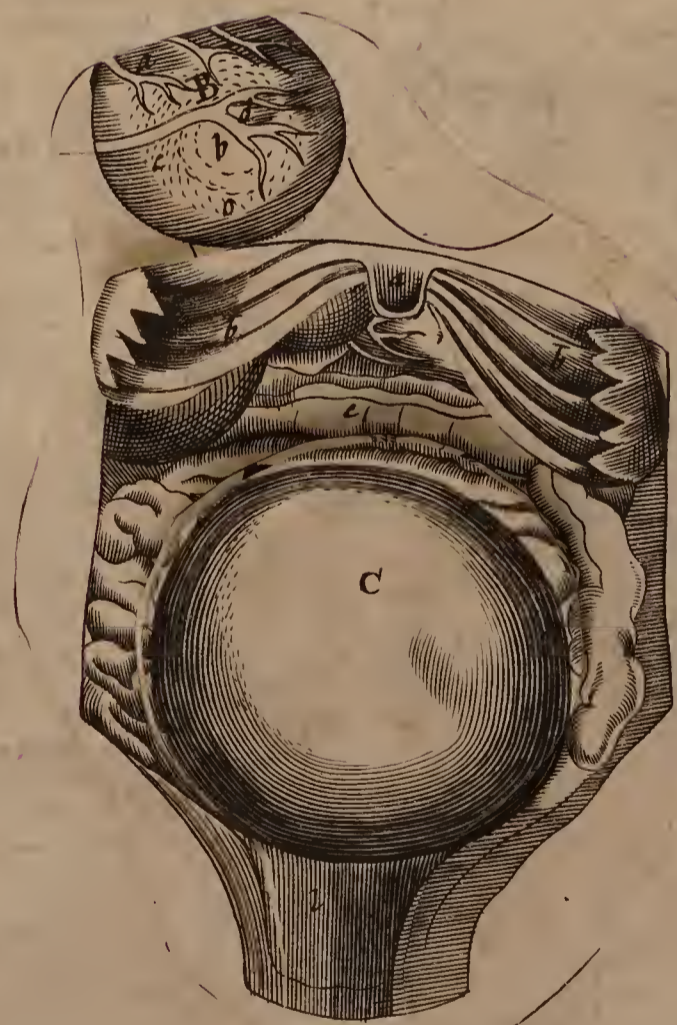
Fac. 5.

Fac. 22.

Fac. 3.

HONORATISSIMO
 SCIENTIARUM Mecanati
 SAMUELI PEPYS Armigero.
 Admirantati ANGLIA Secretis
 Regie Societatis, Sauctuque.
 Trinitatis apud Deptford Socio.
 D. D. D.
 Josephus Moxon.





The first Table, or Facio, in the second Vision. Figure A. represents,

- a The forehead vein.
b The vein of the temples.
A The head vein, or uttermost of the Cubit.
c d The Basilick, or liver vein.
* The middle vein.
Observe that this vein c, is oftentimes (but unrightly) opened for the middle vein: also ordaining to open the lower branch Salvatella, from the vein d here, and at the little finger.
e The Salvatella, or milt vein.
f The head vein in the hand.
* The inner leg vein, called Tibialis.
g The inner leg vein. Also †.
h The Sciatick veins.
i The vein of the ankle, called Saphena. Also A.
k The vein upon the great toe commonly called the head vein.
l The vein of the little finger. The valves growing to the sides of the veins, make those knots here to be observed.
m p q The mans member, or Priapus.
n The hair of the privities.
o The mans yard.
p The prepuce or upper skin of the yard.
q The nut of the yard.
r r r The testicles in their purse.

Figure B.

- a b c d The rim of the belly.
a a a The upper part of the membrane of the rim dissected.
b b The white line.
B The navil.
c c The productions of the rim of the belly.
d d Veins and arteries from the mammaries.
e e Veins and arteries from the epigastre.
f f Branches of veins sprinkled in the sides of the rim.

Figure C.

- C The midriff.

Figure D.

- D The forepart of the stomach.
a The gut Duodenum.
b The common passage of the gall.
See more in the third Vision and the tenth Table.

Figure E.

- E The liver.
a a a a a The body of the liver.
b b The bladder of gall.
† A portion of the umbilick vein.

Figure F.

- F The navil.
f f f The surface of the midriff, compassed with the Pleura.
† The umbilick or vein of the navil.
a a The umbilick arteries.
b A ligament of the bladder, called Urachus.
c The bladder of urin.
u The bladder of seed, or glandulous body which retains the labour'd seed.

Figure G.

- G The upper membrane of the keli.
a a a a Vessels covered with fat.

Figure H.

- H The guts.
a The seat, here the muscles of the fundament.
b The gut Ileum, or small gut.
c The empty gut, or Jejunum.
d The blind gut, or Cecum.
e He The collick gut, or Colon.
f The right gut, or Re Tum.
See more in the third Vision. Table five, and Table thirtecn.

Figure I.

- I The trunk of the gate-vein.
a The splenick branch.
b The mesenterick branch.
c c The milt.
d d The sweet-bread, or Pancreas.
e e The mesentery with his veins freed from the guts, and what else is joynd to him in the body.

Figure K.

- K The cavity of the lower belly.
a The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
b The descending trunk of the great artery.
c The fatty veins out of the trunk.
d The kidney vein and artery.
e The fatty vein out of the kidney vein.
f The keens or kidnies.
g The ureters.
h The loyn veins and arteries.
i The upper muscle vein and artery.
k The division of that vein and artery, into the iliac branches.
l The holy veins and arteries.
m A division of the iliac branch into an outward, and an inward.
n The right Spermatic veins, out of the trunk of the hollow vein.
o The left Spermatic veins, out of the Emulgent.
p p The Spermatic arteries.
q The contiguity of the Spermatic veins, and arteries, so sliding by the productions of the rim into the purse of the testicles.
r The muscles of the testicles, called Cremasters.
s The Spiry bodden vessel, called Varicozum, made of the wonderful implication of the veins and arteries.
t t The testicles.
u The Parostrate, or Epididymis, a crumpled vessel.
x A leading vessel of the seed.
y The reflexion of this vessel.
z The Mans yard.
See more in the Table of the second Vision; these parts exempted from the body.

Figure L.

- L The purse of the heart, called Pericardium.
a The mediastinum torn from the breast bone, and lying upon the purse of the heart.
b The ascending hollow vein.
c The ascending great artery.
d The descending great artery.
e The division of the ascending trunks at the Jugulum.
f The original of the vein Azygos, out of the hollow vein.
g The left subclavian branch.
h The right subclavian branch: here it beginneth to be call'd the Axillary, or vein of the arm-holes.
i i The jugular with the sleepy arteries.
k The upper Axillary branch.
l The lower Axillary branch.
m The arterial vein and his beginning out of the heart.
n The vnal artery coming from the heart.
o o o The spreading of these through the lungs.
p The descending trunk of the great artery.
q The implantation and entrance of the hollow vein into the heart.
r The descending branch of the hollow vein.

Figure M.

- M The rough artery. Or weapon pipe.
a b c g h i The head of the rough artery, or top of the throatle.
a g The after-tongue, at g, his cleft.
b b The shield gristle.

- d M l k The pipe of the rough artery.
c c The glandules, or almonds.
M d l l The semi-circular gristle, between which the membranous ligaments.
e e The division of the rough artery, and its branches unto the lobes of the lungs.
f f Circles of the rough arteries through the lungs.
g The back side of the after-tongue shutteth the cleft.
g b i The hinder part of the throatle.
h b The cavity of the shield gristle.
i The ring gristle.
k k A membranous ligament, filling the circle of the crop.
l l The muscles of the crop.
x x m The upper right lobe of the lungs.
y y n The lower left lobe of the lungs.
z z The space between the globe, where they seem to be disjoynd.

- Figure N.
N The great artery going out of the heart aloft, cut.
a The vein Azygos cut off.
b The hollow vein aloft cut off, which passing through the midriff, is marked in the lower belly with e, and about the liver (from which it is here fed with some root torn out, marked with h e f, which letters betoken as followeth.
c c A branch of the Azygos in the left side.
d d d Branches of the Azygos, resected, which are led to the rib.

Figure O.

- O The rack-bores,
a a a a a The ribs.
b b The trench of the heart, or pit, or spoon.
c c c c c The intercostal muscles.
d The upper part of the breast bone, to which the collar bones are brought and fastned, or articulated.
e e The glandules placed at the hollow of the neck higher.
f f The surface of the midriff, compassed with the Pleura.
g g A portion of the Mediastinum torn away, by which you may see the cavity of the breast within.
See further in the first Vision, Table 12.

- The second Table, or Facio; in the second Vision. Figure A represents,
a d g The outward surface of the skull, and the upper.
A The bone of the forehead.
a a The temple bones with the skaly appendices.
b T e nowle bone.
c c The coronal suture.
d The sagittal suture.
e e The landal suture.
f f The bones of the sinciput.
g g The yoak bone.

Figure B.

- a a f b b The upper part of the brain bare from the skull, and covered with the Dura mater:
a The first sinus of the brain, or Rillet.
b The second sinus of the brain.
c The third sinus; in the course of these three is the fourth, which is hidden within.
d The place of the after-brain.
e e Certain small veins and arteries, running through the Dura mater, or hard membrane.

Figure C.

- C C The inward marrow, the substance of the brain, from which the upper part, so well on the right as on the left side is taken away.
a a The bark of the brain investing its marrow.
b The callous body.
c c The arch, in the middle of which a partition distinguishing the former ventricles of the brain.
d d f f The former ventricles of the brain.
d d The upper part of the former ventricles of the brain.
e A vessel from the 4th rillet, lying under the Arch, which goeth into the 3d ventricle.
f f The lower part of the former ventricles of the brain.
g g Arteries from the sleepy arteries making the thumb, or Plexus Choroides.
h h Small veins through the ventricles of the brain.
i Yet a part of the former right ventricle.
k The third ventricle of the brain, of which the former passage goeth to the bason, the hindermost into the fourth ventricle.
l The sides at the third ventricle of the brain.
m m The testicles of the brain.
n The pinal glandule, or the yard of the brain.
o o The buttocks of the brain.
p The fourth ventricle of the brain.
q q The spinal marrow.
r r Portions of the marrow from which the after-brain is cut off.

Figure D.

- D a c f h The inner and lower surface of the skull.
D The greatest hole of the nowle-bone, by which the spinal marrow descendeth.
a a The two hindermost rilllets of the skull.
b b Divers sutures in the base of the skull.
c c Divers holes in the base of the skull, for the ascent and descent of the vessels.
e The cavity in the wedge-bone, in which the flegmatick glandule resteth.
f f The wedge-bone.
g h b The spungy bone, or five.
g The partition of the spungy bone.
h h Small holes and cavities in the spungy bone.

- f A line of the hard membrane made by the coronal suture.
g b The skull, from which the upper part is taken away, by the help of a saw.
i Vessels through the soft membrane.
k k The upper part of the brain, (still covered with the soft membrane) with its anfractuoufness.
l The brain turned to the sides.
m The callous body.
n The process of the Dura mater, resembling a sythe.
l m m The after-brain.

Figure C.

- G C The inward marrow, the substance of the brain, from which the upper part, so well on the right as on the left side is taken away.
a a The bark of the brain investing its marrow.
b The callous body.
c c The arch, in the middle of which a partition distinguishing the former ventricles of the brain.
d d f f The former ventricles of the brain.
d d The upper part of the former ventricles of the brain.
e A vessel from the 4th rillet, lying under the Arch, which goeth into the 3d ventricle.
f f The lower part of the former ventricles of the brain.
g g Arteries from the sleepy arteries making the thumb, or Plexus Choroides.
h h Small veins through the ventricles of the brain.
i Yet a part of the former right ventricle.
k The third ventricle of the brain, of which the former passage goeth to the bason, the hindermost into the fourth ventricle.
l The sides at the third ventricle of the brain.
m m The testicles of the brain.
n The pinal glandule, or the yard of the brain.
o o The buttocks of the brain.
p The fourth ventricle of the brain.
q q The spinal marrow.
r r Portions of the marrow from which the after-brain is cut off.

The fifth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

Sheweth the Liver.

- A The hollow part of the liver.
a a The bladder of the gall opened.
b Three valves of the neck of the bladder.
c The passage of gall opened.
d d The concurrence of the neck of the bladder, with the passage of gall, making one chanale.
e e e Small branches, leading the purer gall into the bladder.
f The umbilick vein.
g The trunk of the gate-vein aunder.
h h Part of the hollow vein.
k k The inner substance of the liver, being out in the middle, where likewise are the holes of the roots of the hollow and gate-vein cut open.
l The flat side of the liver.
m m A portion of the hollow vein.
n n The midriff veins.
o A ligament by which the liver is fastned unto the midriff.

The sixth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- a b c d e The wonderful net.
a The flegmatick glandule.
b c The arteries going under the brain, making the wonderful net.
c c Other branches, unto which propagations of the net are committed.

The fourth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Of the head veins and arteries.
a The internal Jugular.

- b The sleepy artery arising with the Jugular.
a b The first vein in the first bosome, from which branches to the neighbouring parts.
b b The first artery in the first bosome.
c The forward second vein in the sinus.
c The backward third vein in the sinus.
d d A distribution of the third vein and artery.
e A branch of the first vein and artery, (into the muscles of the neck) cut off.
f The second artery in the sinus, or bosome.
g The third artery, here entering the scull, and is divided.
h The first sinus of the hard membrane.
i The second sinus of the hard membrane.
k The 4th sinus, (being made of the concurrence of the other three) hidden.
l l The third sinus of the hard membrane.
m m Branches scattered to the left part of the membrane; here cut off.
n n Branches sprinkled to the right part of the membrane.
o o o The fourth sinus led along by the sythe.
p p Circles from this leading, going upwards.
q r The upper branch of the fourth sinus, the lower also about k, which being parted in two, sendeth the one sprout fore out to the thumb, the other after out, to the after-brain.
s A notable vessel, into which the fourth sinus endeth.
t The parting of this vessel in two.
u Branches of the 2d artery, which on the left side goe to the soft membrane, and on the right side, to the right ventricle of the brain.
x The wonderful net.
y A branch of the 3d artery to the buttocks of the brain.
z A branch to the eys.

The seventh Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- a The mammary veins and arteries descending.
b The Epigastick veins and arteries ascending.
c c The concurrence of the extremities of these vessels.

The eighth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- a The Balon lifted up.
b The flegmatick glandule.
c c c c Four passages to the letting out of flegme.

The ninth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- a b d f g h l n o p q r t u x Are expressed in the same manner, as aforesaid, in the first Table and Figure K.
c The bladder of urine.
e The seed bladders opened.
h The entrance of the ureters.
i The vessels of the yard.
m The common passage to the seed and urine opened.

The tenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

Exhibiteth the womb, with its neck turned upwards.

- a The whole womb.
b b The neck of the womb folded in it self, and drawn upwards.
c A part of the bottom womb, like unto the nut of the yard, swelling into the upper part of the neck of the womb, in the midst whereof the orifice appeareth.
d The neck of the womb.

The eleventh Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Setteth out the Ramification of the hollow and gate-vein through the liver.
a b c The hollow vein.
a b The ascending trunk.
b c The descending trunk.
d d d d Roots of the hollow vein, through the substance of the liver.
e e e e Roots of the gate-vein, through the hollow part of the liver.
f f f An inoculation of the roots of both the veins.
g The trunk of the gate-vein cut asunder, which in the third Vision, and the fourth Table, is marked with a, and is there farther described.

- g The gut Duodenum.
h The same opened that the insertion of the common passage of gall might appear.
i The artery through the liver and bladder.
k A nerve for the liver and bladder.
l The Cystique twins.
m m Branches or ways of the gall.

The twelfth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- a The navil.
b The backside of the bladder of urin.
c The concurrence of the leading vessels.
d The ureters, or pipes of the urin.
e The Glandule prostate.
f The two bodies of the yard.
g The Sphincter muscle of the bladder.

The thirteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the left ventricle of the heart opened about the great artery.
a The great artery cut asunder, beneath the which the arterial vein, and by the which the crown arteries.
b The orifice of the great artery, or its original from the heart.
c c c Three valves in the artery, called Sigmoides.
d The partition of the heart.
e Two floodgates of the vnal arteries.
g The left ear turned inwards.
h f i d e b The cavity of the left ventricle.
i The fibres of the valves here resected.
k k The external substance of the heart, shutting up the left ventricle.

The fourteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the right ventricle of the heart, opened by the arterial vein.
a Portion of the great artery.
b Portion of the hollow vein.
c The valves of the hollow vein.
d The fibres or filaments:
f g e e e The orifice of the arterial vein opened.
f g Small holes of the branches into the arterial vein.
e e e The three valves, called Sigmoides.
h b The partition of the heart.

The fifteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the heart freed from its pulse, and dissected in the middle.
a The ascending trunk of the great artery.
b The left axillary artery.
c The ascending trunk of the great artery, above which lies the hollow vein.
d The right ear.
e f The arterial vein opened:
e A hole gaping into the hollow vein, with its valve: in Infants it is open, but in Men grown to years 'tis grown together.
g g The outside of the heart.
h i k Peeces of the heart.
h h The insides of the heart.
i i k k The cavity of the ventricles of the heart.

The thirteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the left ventricle of the heart opened about the great artery.

The fourteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the right ventricle of the heart, opened by the arterial vein.

The fifteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the heart freed from its pulse, and dissected in the middle.

The sixteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the heart freed from its pulse, and dissected in the middle.

The seventeenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the heart freed from its pulse, and dissected in the middle.

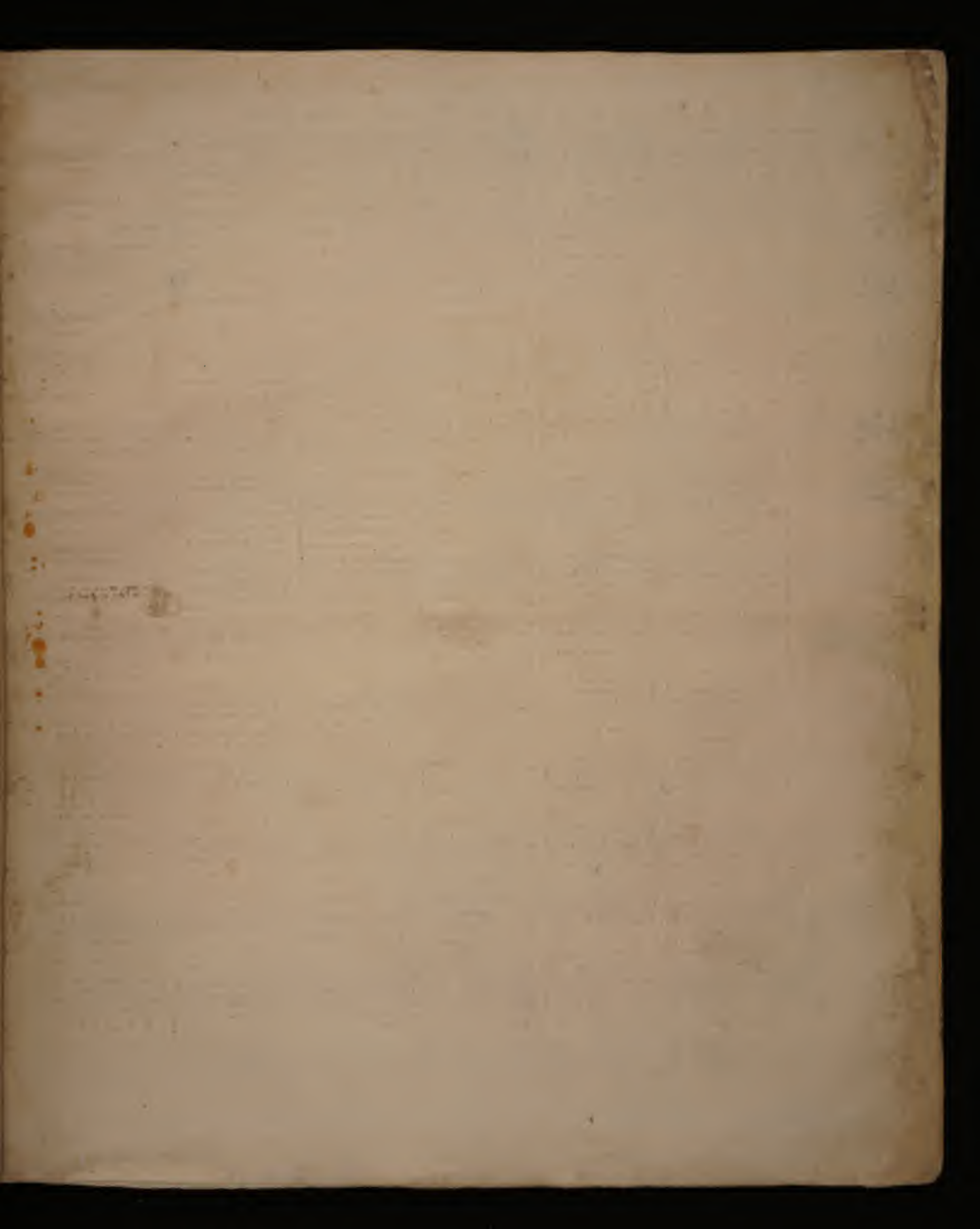
The eighteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the heart freed from its pulse, and dissected in the middle.

The nineteenth Table, or Facio; in the second Vision.

- Sheweth the heart freed from its pulse, and dissected in the middle.

F I N I S.



A Dissection of the Body of a Woman. Visio Tertia.

The first Table, or Facio; in the third Vision. Figure A. represents.

a The forehead vein.
 b The vein of the temples.
 A The head vein.
 c d The liver vein.
 * The common middle vein, or heart vein.
 Observe that this vein c, is often times, (but that untruly) opened for the middle vein, also ordaining to open the lower branch *Salvatelle*, from the vein d, here and at the little finger.
 e The *Salvatelle*, or vein of the milt.
 f The head vein in the hand.
 * The utter leg vein, called *Tibrae*.
 g The inner vein of the leg, *Tibca interior*.
 h The *Sciatick* veins.
 i The vein of the ankle, called *Siphana*, also A.
 k The vein upon the great toe, commonly the head vein.
 l The vein of the little finger.
 The floodgates of the veins growing to their sides, make that these knots here are to be cared for.
 m The hair of the privities.
 p m p The orifice of the womb, or privities.
 n The slit.
 o The Womans yard, or *Cli-toris*.
 pp The little hillocks on both sides the slit.
 Fig. B. The rim of the Belly.
 Fig. C. The Middriff.
 Fig. D. The Stomack.
 Fig. E. The Liver.
 Fig. F. The Bladder.
 Fig. G. The Gall.
 Fig. H. The Guts.
 Fig. I. The Gate-vein.
 Fig. K. The cavity of the lower Belly.
 Fig. L. The Heart.
 Fig. M. The rough Arterie.
 Fig. N. The great Arterie.
 Fig. O. The rack Bones.
 K The cavity of the lower Belly.
 Op g The Womb.
 p The bottom of the Womb.
 g The neck of the Womb.
 m m The Spermatick veins and arteries.
 n A branch of the Spermatick, attaining the rim of the belly.
 r r The lower branches of the Womb creeping to its neck.
 ff Vessels from the Spermaticks to the neck of the Womb.
 t The trumpet, or leading vessel of the seed.
 u Vessels unto this trumpet or leading vessel.
 x x The stones, or testicles.
 y y The lower ties of the Womb, or hanging muscles of the Womb ending in the privities.

The other letters have the same signification with these: expressed in the first Table, or Facio; in the second Vision Figure K.

The second Table, or Facio; in the third Vision. Figure A. represents.

b f k The outward and lower surface of the Skul.
 a The hole of the *Occiput* or hinder part of the head.
 b The heads of the nowle bone articulated, with the two first rack-bones of the neck.
 c c The process *Styloides*, or bodkin.
 d The cavity of the temples for the articulation of the lower jaw.
 e The Prominence of the upper jaw by the temples.
 f The yolk bone.
 g The nowle bone.
 A b The processes like unto Bats wings.
 i The Pallate.
 k k The teeth of the upper jaw.
Figure B.
 A a b The brain turned inward and covered with the *Dura mater*.
 A The residence of the flegmatick glandule, under the Turkey saddle.
 u a a The *Dura mater*, or hard membrane.
 b b b Vessels sprinkled through the *Dura mater*.
Figure C.
 C a c k o The brain turn'd inward, freed from the *Dura mater*.
 C The meeting together of the optick nerves.
 u a a The brain with his Convolutions as yet whole.
 b b The coats of the Eye from the membranes, into which the optick nerve is displayed.
 c c The *Mammillary* processes.
 d d d The original of the optick nerves out of the spinal marrow.
 e e e The spinal marrow.
 f A branch or nervous tye seeming to be a peculiar nerve, and haply taken for the 8th nerve of the brain.
 g The motive nerves of the Ey.
 h The three pair of nerves, or the lesser root of the three pair.
 i A little branch of the fourth pair into the coat of the Palate, or rather rising from the third nerve.
 k The fourth pair of nerves, or the greater root of the third pair.
 l The nerve of hearing stretched out in the cavity of the stony bone, or the fifth nerve, or the fifth pair.
 m The sixth pair of nerves.
 n The seventh pair of nerves.
 o o The after-brain.
 p The *Plexus Choroides* or complication of vessels in the forward ventricles of the brain.
 q q q q The cavity of the right ventricle, which is therefore opened that his magnitude might appear, but on the other side the left ventricle is shut up.

The third Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

a b The inside of the Womb dissected.
 a The right bosome.
 c The left bosome.
 c c The thickness of the coat of the womb.
 d The inward orifice of the womb.
 e e A portion of the binding membranes of the womb.
 f The neck of the womb.
 g The neck of the bladder.
The fourth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 a The trunk of the gate vein.
 b The *Cystique* twins.
 c The right Stomach vein.
 d The Bifurcation of the gate-vein's trunk.
 g The great Gaftrick-vein from this.
 h The crown vein of the stomach.
 i The right Kell vein.
 k The hinder Kell vein, whose branches are
 l The right.
 m The left.
 n n n The Splenick branches distributed through the milt.
 o The short or venal vessel.
 p The left stomach and Kell vein.
 q The middriff branch.
 r The right stomach and Kell vein.
 s The gut-vein.
 t The divarication of the mesenterick branch, from which
 u u u The *Meseraick* veins; and from
 x His left, or the left *Mesenterick* vein.
 y y z z The inward Emrod vein, which runneth by the end of the Colick gut, under the right gut to the fundament.
The fifth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 a The end of the small guts, here cut asunder and bound.
 b The blind gut. Or *Cecum*.
 c c c The collick gut. Or *Colon*.
 d e The right gut. Or *R. d. m.*

The sixth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

a b c d f The after-brain lying upward, from which the marrow is separated.
 a The right part of the *Cerebell*, or after-brain.
 b The left part of the after-brain.
 c d The middle of the after-brain.
 e e Portions of the after-brain, unto which the marrow alike groweth.
 f The finck of the after-brain, which with the sinus of the marrow make the fourth ventricle.
The seventh Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 a The brain.
 b The fings of the brain, or swelling.
 c The after-brain.
 d The marrow cut asunder, where it beginneth to fall into the rack bones, and is called *Spinal*.
 e The *Mammillary* processes serving the fence of smelling.
 f g The optick nerves, or first pair of nerves.
 g The coat in which this nerve is dilated.
 h The two pair of moovers of the Eys.
 i k l m * The third pair, or the lesser root of the third pair.
 k A propagation of the third pair serving the skin and muscles.
 l Another propagation in the upper jaw.
 m Another propagation spending it self into the temporal muscle.
 n Another propagation to the coat of the nostrils.
 o i The fourth pair, or the lesser root of the third pair.
 p A propagation of this somewhat written.
 q A propagation of the same to the gums, and another to the upper teeth.
 r Another to the under jaw whose circles reach unto the teeth.
 s s s The spending of the nerves of the fourth pair into the coats of the tongue and pallet.
 t u The fifth pair or the auditory nerve.
 1 2 3 Branches of the fifth pair.
 1 Attaining the face, may here rightly be taken for the eighth pair.
 2 The second upper branch joyning with the first nerve.
 3 The third lower branch joyning with the first nerve.
 x The sixth pair of nerves; here a propagation of the seventh pair (which attaineth the upper part of the throttle) cut asunder.

The eighth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

The former wormy process.
The ninth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 The hinder wormy process.
The tenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 A The backside of the stomach toward the back.
 u The gullet or orifice of the gullet in the chops.
 u d The length of the gullet or *Oophage*.
 b b The tonsils, or glandules, or the sides of the gullet.
 c The glandulous body at the fifth rack-bone.
 d The right or upper orifice of the stomach, where the gullet is inserted or connected.
 e e Nerves from the sixth pair unto the stomach.
 f The left or second orifice of the stomach, called *Pylorus*.
 g The gut, called *Duodenum*.
 h The passage of the bladder of gall into the *Duodenum*.
 i i i The vessels of the stomach cut asunder.
 k k m m The inmost coat of the stomach.
 l The middle-most part of the stomach, torn off.
 E e e The cavity of the stomach.
 a a A round swelling or the right orifice.
 b b The inside of the *Duodenum*.
 c The left orifice, or *Pylorus*.
 d d A round swelling of the *Pylorus* his circle.
The eleventh Table, or Facio; of the third Vision.
 a A portion of the hollow vein whence ariseth the *Azygos*

The twelfth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

a a a Part of the skul covered with the thick membrane.
 b b b Portions of the optick nerves.
 c c The sleepy arteries.
 d The basin hanging downwards.
 e The flegmatick glandule.
 f Portions of the second pair of nerves.
The thirteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 * A portion of the guts cut out near the blind gut and laid open, where may be seen the floodgates hindring the return of the excrements into the smaller guts.
The fourteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 a The descending trunk of the hollow vein.
 b The descending trunk of the great arterie.
 c A branch from the Spermaticks to the rain of the belly.
 d The emulgent vein and artery.
 e The bladder opened.
 f The reins.
 g The ureters.
 h The trumpet or leading vessel of the seed.
 i The vessels to the trumpet from the Spermaticks.
 k The division of the vein and arterie into iliack branches.
 l Vessels from the Spermaticks creeping by the bottom and neck of the womb.
 m The womb.
 n The right spermatick vein out of the trunk of the hollow vein.
 o The left spermatick vein out of the kidney vein.
 p p The spermatick arteries.
 q The contiguity of the Spermatick veins, and arteries, in which agreement they slide into the purse of the testicles by the production of the rim of the belly.
 r The neck of the womb.
 s The lower vessels of the womb embracing the neck of the same.
 t t The testicles or stones.
 u u The ligament or ty, called *Cremasteres*.
 x The privities.

The fifteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.

Sheweth the Ventricles of the Heart divided in their length.
 a The descending trunk of the great arterie.
 b The Axillary arterie.
 c The ascending trunk of the great arterie.
 d The venal arterie.
 e The hollow vein.
 f i The right ventricle of the heart.
 h The left ventricle of the heart.
 g g g The fleshy substance of the heart dissected.
The sixteenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 Sheweth the Heart laid open by the venal Arterie of the left Ventricle.
 a The great arterie refected.
 b The arterial vein refected.
 c c The orifice of the arterial vein opened.
 d The left ear of the heart inverted.
 e e The two floodgates of the venal arterie.
 f The outward substance of the heart shewing the ventricle.
 g g Certain filaments growing as well to the heart, as to the valves, and marked with 1.
 h The wall or partition betwixt the ventricles.
 k The point of the heart, called *Cone* and *Mucro*.
The seventeenth Table, or Facio; in the third Vision.
 Sheweth the Heart opened by the right Ventricle and hollow Vein.
 a b f The hollow vein.
 b c d e The hollow vein opened.
 b The place where the hollow vein gapeth into the right ventricle of the heart.
 c A circle benching out in the orifice of the hollow vein.
 d The orifice of the descending trunk of the hollow vein.
 e The orifice of the ascending trunk of the hollow vein.
 g h Two valves of the hollow vein, but the third on the side is not here discovered.
 i Certain fleshy portions unto which grots.
 k k The filaments of the floodgates or valves.
 l The point of the heart, or *Apex cordis*.

F I N I S.



Fac. 1.

Fac. 7. Visio Tertia

Fac. 6.

Fac. 8.

Fac. 9.

Fac. 3.

Fac. 4.

Fac. 5.

Fac. 16.

Fac. 17.

Fac. 2.

Fac. 11.

Fac. 10.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 13.

Fac. 14.

Fac. 15.

Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

